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THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

BISMARCK'S JOURNEY TO VIENNA PROVOKES THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

PRESS ATTACKS UPON THE EX-CHANCELLOR-ITALY AND TRIPLE ALLIANCE-FRANCE FINDS REMARKABLE AGAINST ENGLAND-THE ULSTER CON-VENTION-THE UNIONISTS MORE CON-FIDENT-MR. GLADSTONE'S REPLY TO THE TRADES COUNCIL-MR. MOR-LEY'S FREE-TRADE SPEECH-THE ALTHORP LIBRARY SALE. INT CABLE TO THE THISCNE.

Copyright; 1892; By The Tribune Association. Lendon, June 18 .- Prince Bi-marck's journey to Vienna for the marriage of his son a singular outburst of anger Imperial organs. It early became this journey would be made the occasion of demonstrations in Prince Bismarck's honor. The German Emperor resents this, and his creatures in the German press and elsewhere resent it, and are doing their best to belittle these demonstrations, or, so far as possible, to prevent them. First of all an order was sent to the German Embassy in Vienna that Prince Reuss and his staff must show nothing more than bare civility on the occasion of Count Herbert Bismarck's Then a campaign began in the German press of Berlin, Cologne, Frankfort and the other

Prince Bismarck, says a leading Berlin paperhis sworn foe and the Emperor's obedient servantis going by way of Dresden to Vienna in the hope of inducing the King of Saxony and the Austrian Emperor to intervene in his behalf with the German Emperor. Considering what has happened these last two or three weeks, that implies confidence in the ignorance of their readers. Prince Bismarck only last week rejected, almost too haughtily and even contemptuously. any step whatever on his part toward reconciliation with the Emperor. The manifesto stung and has rankled. Hence the bitterness of the present attacks. It is the Emperor's way. He has other grievances galore. Homage to his ex-Chancellor is in his view something like an insult to him-He drove Prince Bismarck from office with contumely because he could not bear that any man but his Imperial self should be supposed to govern Germany. He is amazed to find that he could not break the o'd man's spirit, could not silence him, could not even quite silence his friends, could not cause the world entirely to The world still listens when the disgraced Chancellor disapproves some things, but does not laugh as it sometimes does at Imperial speeches. The German people are docile, but they, too, seem ready to offer tribute to their leader when they can. With Austria he has long been a favorite, and Austria will do him honor. It is all very inexplicable to the Imperial Prince Reuss has since been ordered to Vienna before Prince Bismarck arrives. Such is Imperial magnanimity.

Signor Giolitti's victory in the Italian Chamber by a majority far larger than was expected gives his Ministry a free hand. The Extreme Lett; won over nobody quite knows how, gave him his

King Humbert is setting out for Berlin with his Foreign Minister, and all questions at issue between Italy and Germany touching the Triple Alliance will then be discussed. It is likely enough that the elections will be fought on that issue; not that any strong party in Italy, the Clericals excepted, wish to withdraw from the Alliance, but financiers think the cost of it might

The French grievance of the week against England is a really remarkable one. It is nothing less than the discovery of the true reason of Lord Dufferin's appointment as English Ambassador to France. He was sent to Paris to break up the Franco-Russian alliance by bribing the French ress; that and nothing else. The paper which Journal," itself the paper which really has what "The Daily Telegraph" of London claims, the largest circulation in the world, a million a day, its English rival having perhaps one-quarter of

The "Petit Journal" is edited for the most part with sobriety and sense, but where England is concerned, sobriety and sense take their leave of France. No nonsense is too flagrant for belief. It appears also that in this nefarious scheme Lord Dufferin is to have the help of M. de Blowitz. He, too, is the agent of Great Britain, with a mission to prevent the conclusion of a treaty between France and Russia. In truth it needs no agent to prevent it. Russia has without any treaty at all everything she could obtain by the most stringent convention, retaining at the same time the most perfect freedom of action. Should she go to war with Germany, French public opinion would force the French Government to join Should France attack Germany, Russia would do as she liked. It is improbable that in these circumstances the Czar will bind himself by any written engagement. The French believe there is a secret treaty; hence their free use of the word alliance. That is not the opinion of European diplomatists.

The weakness of French juries appears again in the Drumont case. M. Drumont is the leader of the Jew-hating and Jew-baiting party in France. He accused M. Burdeau, Deputy for Lyons and Reporter of the Budget Committee of the Chamber, of accepting a bribe from Baron Alphonse de Rothschild to report favorably on the bill renewing the privileges of the Bank of France. M. Burdeau prosecuted him for libel. M. Drumont in defence has not a scrap of evidence to offer in proof of his charge. He nevertheless stuck to it, assuring the jury that he was morally convinced of its truth, and that M. Burdeau must have been bought, because he had formerly opposed this bill. The governor of the Bank, other officials and Baron Alphonse himself all appeared as witnesses, as did M. Burdeau. All denied the story. Drumont told the jury that the Rothschilds would eat them all up some day, and ended with the cry of Down with the German Jews; France for the French. appeals to prejudice and patriotism did their The jury found M. Drumont guilty, but, as in M. Ravachor's case, with extenuating circumstances. M. Drumont escaped with a sentence of three months' imprisonment, a fine of \$200 and an order to publish the sentence at his own expense in eighty newspapers. From this be appealed. He would perhaps be glad if he could appeal from the condemnation of the Advocate General, who in a single sentence swept away the sophistries of his defence. M. Drumont, said outspoken prosecutor, is a libeller by trade; his books are so many manuals of defamation, and he makes a profit out of defamation; and that will be the historical verdict on M. Drumont, and with no extenuating

Ulster has spoken with a clear voice. Her convention yesterday was probably the greatest monstration of recent days, and it is likely to surpass all others in importance. It puts the issue plainly before the people of England. Ulster will not submit to a Dublin Parliament. You have resolutions. They were published some time advance. Whatever may be thought of them in America, it will be admitted that their meaning is unmistakable. It means the opening of a new effered to England as a means of getting rid of

Irish difficulties. England is now in a position "Don't look to me," said the great Home Ruler, this convention is the convention of a minority. energy, thrift, courage, stern purpose, unfalter- able. minority it be, have created this admirable com- the matter to him in the plainest words. munity, its wealth, its political and religious are throwing away votes." say the Gladstonians, it is all brag and bluster. pectations I cannot say is, that if ever men seemed to have been in earnest, Ulster is in earnest now.

but this is a case where all sides may be heard. differ. Mr. Forster, who is in pelfast, says what Loyalists of Ulster took part in the proceedings. The overwhelming majority are Protestants, but there are also loyal Catholics. Men who take no part in politics have come to the front; business community. There has been not all talk, no bluster, no excitement; everything has been done decently and in order; divisions of creed have disappeared; Presbyterian and Episcopalian stand admirable. side by side, so do Radical and Conservative. Orangemen and Liberal men who all their lives have bated each other are now united against a common enemy. It is the uprising of a people against what they believe would be oppression and the rule of the priests.

The London Nonconformists have parted company with their Irish brethren. They refuse to listen to their appeal against priestly rule. They have adopted in Council a string of party resolutions in favor of Home Rule, municipal reform, municipal control of the police and many other things, all as essential to the coming of the Kingdom of Christ. This is their view and their expression, and it dispenses with all comment.

Mr. Gladstone has written two letters denying with extreme emphasis that he has called the people of Ulster "rogues and fools." He did not. What he did was to use the phrase "rogues and fools" in such a connection that his hearers and readers understand it to refer to the people of Ulster. He was discussing the Ulster question and he said: "No doubt there are in Ireland, as elsewhere, a certain small proportion of rogues and fools. That portion of fools and rogues may be attracted by these astounding declarations, Lord Salisbury's declarations. If Mr. Gladston now means to allege that he had not the people of Uls r or any of them in mind, his denial must be fully accepted, but he certainly laid himself open to misunderstanding.

The English papers, mostly of the Tory sort, are ommenting on Mr. Depew's presence at the Redmond meeting in New-York on Wednesday. They are aware that Mr. Depew is fond of President can Free Trade organs are dismayed. They to secure a single State delegate to the National Harrison and think be would not attend a Parnellite meeting if Parnellism be not a prevasiling faith among the American Irisii. There is on this point some uneasiness among the Gladstonians. It would be a service to them if some competent authority would say which side, if any, the American Irish take in the Irish quarrel in Ireland.

The Parnellite manifesto tells the world nothing not known before. It is true enough, as they say, that the Parnellites desired peace with the anti-Parnellites sought it, offered terms, and that their terms were rejected. They asked in substance to be allowed to retain what seats they have, agreeing in return not to attack the anti-Parnellite scuts. It was a plausible proposal, but own seats and capture some of their opponents' seats. So their answer was war. I believe some good friends of Ireland think this policy a mistak and that some seats are likely to be lost in con-sequence. Nobody really knows; but Mr. Redmond's mission to America proves at least that he and his friends are in earnest. They will fight to the last dollar America will give them.

Business in Parliament proceeds apace. It is now the Opposition who are trying to hasten its course. They want Parliament dissolved at such a date that the borough elections, or some of them, may occur on a Saturday. That is the workingman's free day, and only on that day, ery the Radicals, can the workingman really vote in his full strength. That, perhaps, is not quite so. The polls are open till 8 in the evening, and there is no day on which the artisan may not vote if he cares to. Saturday, on the other hand, is the busiest day of the small bookkeeper and of persons concerned in retail trade Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt both did their best yesterday in the House to manufacture a grievance out of this Saturday ques-tion, with not much other success than raising a stormy debate.

Mr. Balfour made a dissolution speech in London on Wednesday, moderate, grave and hopeful. It is called the programme speech. If not quite that, it is an appeal to the confidence of the country, based on what the Government have done as against what their opponents did not do when in power, and now only promise to do after Ireland shall have been cleared out of the way. There is no doubt that the Unionists are more and more confident that they will either win or that the Opposition will come in by a majority much too small for Home Rule.

The pitched battle that was to have been fought inch by inch," as Mr. Sexton said, on the Irish Education bill; did not come off. Nobody wants any more pitched battles in this dying Parliamer. There was a compromise by permission of ing most of the most famous first editions of Archbishop Waish, who, from his Episcopal Palace, leads the Irish forces at Westminster. The warlike Sexton himself ran up the flag of truce. There are Catholic schools known as the Christian Brothers. They want State aid and they object to State inspection. Mr. Sexton discovered opportunely that they would endure a conscience clause-no religious instruction, except such as parents approve. On these terms they are to come within the grant. It looks like a sacrifice of what had been supposed to be a prin ciple of the Archbishop; but the schools get the money and the Government pass their bills, and each side says the other side has given in and strife is averted. Everybody is happy. Their so-called Irish Education bill is really like so many others, a bill with money in it for Ireland; a million of dollars, and nobody likes to refuse a million of dollars.

Mr. Gladstone has delighted everybody except the eight-hours' people, and perhaps Mr. Schnadborst, by his straightforward dealing with the London Trades Council. When he agreed to receive this deputation people thought he would surrender to them, as he surrendered to the London Progressives. Nothing of the kind. They appealed to him to take up the eight-hours question and put it in his programme, either before or beside Home Rule. He positively declined. As-suming, for argument sake, that English workmen are agreed in demanding an eight-hours law, he wishes them every success, but peremptorily de-clines to be the instrument of that success,

to judge whether it will not create a new one. "for I am so bound in honor and character to What Mr. Gladstone has to say we shall know the Irish question that I should really disgrace shorfly. What his organs say is not much to myself to the lowest point that the most unthe purpose. They make two points. First, Ulster principled could possibly sink to if I were to unanimous. Some of them say recede from the position to which I am bound by Admit it if you like, it is nevertheless the same that, but when entreated to consider his attitude minority which has made Ulster Ulster. The he replied: "My position is entirely unchange It is a glimpse of Mr. ing faith and determination of this minority, if best, of the Gladstone of other days. They put power, and will probably preserve it. Secondly, not be shaken. "I will raise no ex-I can say Ulster will not resist, but will submit when once no more. I appeal to my life. I appeal to what I a Dublin Parliament is set up. That is a predi- have hitherto vowed as my duty to the industrial cation which need not be discussed. All we can classes, putting them in the position of standing up for their own rights, and I say that what What Mr. Arnold Forster says of the Ulster conven- It is honorably and nobly said. The interview tion deserves attention. Mr. Forster is the nephew took the form of a conversation. Mr. Gladstone, and adopted son of the late Mr. W. E. Forster, one of it need not be said; treated his guests with that our best English friends. True, he is a Unionist, courtesy he shows to all. There was not a word from him which was not civil and Nor is there much essential difference in their friendly. So much the more evident was accounts of the fact. It is their judgment upon it that these gentlemen who undertake to regulate the convention and its aims in respect to which men the industrial affairs of a kingdom were as babes in his hands. It is their question, it has never struck him was the business-like character of the been specially his; but he knew more about it, preparations. It is a convention of delegates. more of the facts and arguments, than all the dele-All the delegates were regularly chosen. All the gation together. His questions pierced through all the shams and forced from their reluctant lips every admission he wanted for his purpose. It was Socrates come to life again, with the same smooth profession of knowing nothing and ending men, the quiet, solid, God-fearing part of the by proving to his friends that it is they who know nothing. The report fills some three columns in the papers. It is long since they have published anything so entertaining of in its own way so

The delegates departed; we are told; "incensed. They threaten to run one hundred labor candidates all over the Kingdom, not with, but against the Gladstonians. The good Gladstonian stands know not what else: so do the fanatics of the Women's Rights party, because he will not cast in his lot entirely with them. It is just possible that it will appear in the end that Mr. Gladstone knows his own business. Whatever else he may be he is the shrewdest electioneering agent in Great Britain.

Mr. John Morley, who in economy as in politics is a doctrinaire to his finger tips, holds up his hands in horror at Lord Salisbury's reciprocity "See what happened," cries Mr. Gladstone's lieutenant. "The American Protectionists at once broke out into a chorus of jubilation. mind right if they had said of Lord Sallsbury what Mr. Morley says of his opponents, that they are stone. However, it is The Tribune which Mr. Morley singles out as using the "sort of language" it is not every day that an English Prime Minister proclaims Free Trade to be a failure; and be still more dismayed when they read Mr. Morley's simple-minded confession that if Great Britain has one interest more than anit is that countries like France and the Precisely. Open your market British manufacturers, with English labor at half the American price, and the British will tion. Don M. Dickinson, the Michigan rainbowtold that American Protection was a would become a formidable competitor to Eng- this year across Wisconsin, and

The appointment of Lord Hannen as one of the in the Northwestern States. British arbitrators in the Behring Sea business may England, that is, chooses one of her very ablest will not, like Lord Chief Justice Cockburn in the Geneva arbitration, turn himself into the counsel for Great Britain. Nobody ever doubted his ability, his honor, his entire impartiality. There may have been people who pretended to while he presided over the Parnell Commission; they dropped the pretence when it had served its purpose, and when the report of the Commission had made it his somewhat restless Canadian colleague in order. Sir John Thompson is not much known here, but rather too well known to you as an intemperate is a provincial notion in this country that England so that, except with philosophers or peace fanation arbitration in itself is not popular.

The rumors of sale of the Althorp Library, ofter heard, often contradicted; are at last confirmed. Lord Spenser has put the better part of this matchless collection in Messrs. Sotheby's hands to dispose of, if they can, as a whole; if not, to disperse by auction next year. The whole library contains perhaps toward one hundred thousand titles, and at least four or five thousand of the very highest order of excellence. The portion Lord Spencer sells comprises the contents of the square room at the south end of Althorp House, all that gives the library its immense fame. The rest of the books, filling most of the rooms on may be left out of the comparison. There is not and there never has been in England any private collection of books equal to this or comparable in incunabula of all the most precious kinds, includthe Greek and Latin classics. It has more than 600 Aldines; it has fifty-seven Caxtons, more than the British Museum itself, if duplicates are not counted in. It has treasures the mere meation of which would fill the whole of your page. They are, as a rule, in as good condition as the Sunderland books were in bad. That is not a hearsay opinion, but the result of a good many hours spent among them.

It is deplorable that this magnificent Never again will there be such an opportunity. It will be sold to America in one lot if America chooses to give the price, which has not yet been fixed. Experts are now engaged in the valuing it. The American or Americans who out of his or their abundance should find the money for the whole, and give the library to the notion, would be a nobler benefactor to his country than anybody has yet had a chance of being as a giver of books.

san Andreas, Cal., June 18.—The stage from Valley springs to San Andreas was stopped on the road near North Branch yesterday by one masked highwayman, who carried a double-barrelled shotgun. The robber nimed the gun at the driver, beside whom were sitting two woman passengers, and ordered the treasure box thrown out. The box was delivered and the driver was told to drive on. None of the passengers, was searched. Immediately upon the arrival of the stage here, the sheriif and his deputies started for the scene of the robbery. A box which contained most of the treasure was not molested.

WHITNEY IN COMMAND.

LEADING CLEVELAND'S FORCES.

FAIRCHILD AND GRACE SENT TO THE REAR.

NEW HOPE INFUSED IN THE RANKS OF THE

EX-PRESIDENT'S FOLLOWERS IN CHICAGO-THE SITUATION LITTLE CHANGED IN THE CONVENTION CITY-DOUBT AND INDECI-SION ON BOTH SIDES WITH CLEVELAND AGMINST THE FIELD STILL-

SENATOR GORMAN'S CHANCES. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,

Chicago, June 18. - The arrival here of William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and his prompt assumption of the leadership of the Cleveland forces have had a noticeable effect in checking the current of opposition to the ex-President's nomination. which has been gaining force and headway for the last few days. So far, Mr. Whitney is the only Cleveland manager who has appeared in the field with the skill, experience and party acquaintance and affinations especially needed to insure the triumph of his chief over the many difficulties and embarrassments which will confront Mr. Cleveland's candidacy in the approaching convention. The chief peril which threatens the Cleveland canvass is the growing belief among the Western and Southern delegates that it will prove an inexcusable piece of political felly to force upon the doubtful and indespensable State of New-York a nomination which its delegates oppose with unanimity and bitterness of feeling and which; if their word is to have any oredit with their associates, would inevitably result in the loss of New-York's electoral vote to the Democratic ticket. The sober aghast, thinks his leader reckless, rash, and I and businesslike manner in which the New-York delegates have entered upon their labor of convincing the convention that with Mr. Cleveland for a standard-bearer success in that great State would be practically impossible has made a powerful impression upon the Democrate from the South and West who, though still friendly to the ex-President's candidacy, are yet disposed to put the necessity of party victory above their personal devotions to any one leader.

TAINTED LEADERS SENT TO THE REAR. With no other New-York leaders on the spothan Messrs Grace, Fairchild and Anderson, all To be approved by Americans is to the the Syracuse Convention of bolters, there was of little chance of neutralizing the effective protests Tory wickedness. "What sort of language do of the regulars against saddling New-York with American Protectionist newspapers use," exclutus a candidate whom it had repudiated and under whose leadership nothing could be hoped for but he bimself uses. It would have been all a repetition of the disastrous campaign of 1888, Mr. Whitney's known neutrality in the preconvention fight, his close and confidential rela tions with the Tammany Hall and Kings County leaders, and his strength and standing in the general State organization, gave him the influence and weight with outside delegates which which he condemns. Your offence was to say that the other Cleveland managers have sadly lacked, and his active participation in the movement to nominate the ex-President, with his carnest and reciprocity on American lines a sound business emphatic assurance that Mr. Cleveland could He has discovered, too that the Ameri- carry New-York next fall in spite of his failure Convention, did much to restore the old confidence among the wavering Cleveland ranks.

A conference of the ex-President's friends was called late last night, and after it had broken up Mr. Whitney announced that he expected to see 550 votes cast for Mr. Cleveland on the first ballot, leaving him within 49 votes of the nominachaser, and Chairman Harrity of the Pennsylvania Great Britain, and that with Free Trade America tor Vilas, who sees some especially bright rainbows land. The Free Traders of England and America Mr. Dickinson, has been suggesting letting Newmay be left to reconcile these two opinions as York's electoral vote go this year, and trying to make up the loss by capturing thirty-six electors

Such impolitie talk is to be be taken as in one sense a compliment to America. that Mr. Winters is judges and a man of really judicial mind. He of the ex-President's followers will be directed that New-York will give its electoral vote even to the nominee whose claim to the leadership is

THE OUTTACLAS IN MR. WHITNEY'S PATH. The worst obstacle, perhaps, in Mr. Whitney's way just now is the presence here of the delegaridiculous. He will do what can be done to keep tion of contestants chosen at Syracuse. The May Convention bolters find little sympathy even with the supporters of Mr. Cleveland in the South and West, and they only emphasize by their efforts to obtain seats here for themselves and National a firebrand. The Behring Sea arbitration is not a recognition for their State Committee the intopic of interest in England at this moment. There | tensity and bitterness of the factional fight in New-York into which the party has been plunged by must get the worst of any arbitration whatever, the Cleveland-Hill rivalry. The Syracuse people would no doubt be doing Mr. Cleveland a real service if they closed their headquarters in the Grand Pacific Hotell and discharged the force of typewriters with whose aid they are now flooding the town with daily manifestoes. Had they not come to Chicago at all Mr. Whitney might by this time have persuaded half the doubtful Cleveland men in the South and West that the difficulties in New-York could be easily bridged over and that little or no risk was involved in Mr. Cleveland's

GORMAN'S SHREWD PROGRAMME.

Senator Gorman arrived with the advance guard of the Maryland delegates last night and immediately became the centre of a great deal of pothe same floor, are of no special litical speculation and interest. Mr. Gorman still value. Foreign libraries, like the Duc d'Aumale's or declines to announce his candidacy, and the vote declines to announce his candidacy, and the vote the late Baron James de Rothschild's and others, of his State will go in whole or in part to Mr Cleveland for one or two ballots. Meanwhile a great deal of active missionary work is being done for Mr. Gorman among the Southern dele to this. It is rich in block books, in early Bibles. gation, and he is undoubtedly now the second choice of nearly all the States south of the Obio River. Mr. Gorman is too politic, however, to commit bimself fully to active opposition to Mr. Cleveland until he is satisfied that the ex-President is clearly beaten. Meanwhile he will maintain friendly relations with both the Cleveland and Hill forces, and if the break from Cleveland ever comes he will be in a position to profit by it unequalled by any other second-choice candi date. If Mr. Cleveland's strength turns out to be as great, however, as ex-Secretary Whitney promises, Mr. Gorman will undoubtedly throw all library should be sold. It will be his influence in the scale in favor of a third more deplorable still if America does not claim it. nomination, hoping, whether Cleveland fails or succeeds in this last trial, to secure a reversion in his own favor in 1896.

INDIANA TO PRESENT GOVERNOR GRAY. It seems to be decided now that Indiana will present ex-Governor Gray as a candidate on the first ballot, and Illinois will probably venture to drop Mr. Cleveland at the outset and put forward Senator Palmer. Mr. Palmer has spoiled his chances, Towever, by his extremely vacillating and uncertain course during the last three months, and the delegation will drop him for William R. Morrison if the fight in the convention degenerates into a struggle between "dark borse" candidates. Mr. Morrison has a good many strong supporters among the Cleveland following who will push him to the front as the Western candidate most distinctly acceptable to land and Hill both beaten, the contest will in all probability be fought to a finish between Gorman and Morrison, the one representing the

West and Southwest, and the other the East and | EDWARD W. GOULD KILLED.

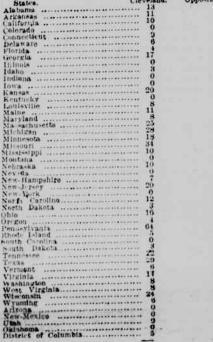
Governor Boies, of Iowa, has so far been t factor of no importance in the convention, and he has made no progress in enlisting recruits.

Up to this writing, in fact, the situation re mains much as it was three or four days ago. Mr. leveland retains his hold on a pronounced majority of the delegates, though in his following are many divided interests and discordant ambitions. With a determined and vigorous opposition press ing it, the Cleveland column would undoubtedly suffer a rapid disintegration. Only the apparent expectation of a nomination on the first ballot keeps the various personal ambitions of Mr. Cleveland's nominal supporters in check. DARK HORSES READY TO BREAK OUT.

At the first sign of failure a half dozen conditional candidates are ready to break from the ranks, each with his own State delegation, to make a try on his own account for the first place on the ticket. Lacking the nucleus of a home delegation, there is no rallying point in the Cleveland column. No other candidate has ever carried a National Convention without the material aid and support of a delegation from his own State. Can the perpetual candidate do now what has never been accomplished or attempted before, and win a nomination in the face of the opposition of

seventy-two votes from his own State? Fortunately for Mr. Cleveland, the opposition to his candidacy is neither determined nor united. The opposition ranks are torn with dissensions and jealousies, and there is no striking and aggressive personal force among the opposing candidates about whom the anti-Cleveland forces can gather. The repressive tendencies of Democratic politics have produced many petty leaders and no great ones, and the convention of 1892 finds its choice restricted practically to the one character of "The Old Settler" was reclining on candidate who has controlled and directed its voice and policy since 1884. It seems clear, He had a shotgun under one arm, pointing with however, that the minority candidates still have enough strength, if they can be brought into an effective alliance, to block a nomination on the first ballot.

HOW THE FACTIONS ARE DIVIDED. Estimates of the Cleveland and anti-Cleveland ote in the various States are largely provisional, of course. The one given below shows pretty fairly, perhaps, how the two factions divide the various delegations:



eiven to the opposition column, which includes many doubtful votes. Mr. Cleveland's friends

many doubtful votes. Mr. Cleveland's triends claim that he will most likely get from 50 to 75 of the votes in the opposition column.

The selection of W. C. Owens, of Kentucky, as temporary chairman of the convention, if approved by the National Committee at its meeting on Monday, will probably postpone a contest between the two factions on Tueslay, Mr. Owens being acceptable on both sides.

NEW-YORK'S DELEGATES BUSY.

SEERING HARD TO MAKE PROSELYTES.

EACH FACTION APPOINTS COMMITTEES TO MAKE

AN ORGANIZED ATTEMPT TO WIN

VOTES FOR ITS SIDE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, June 18.—Both the David B. Hill degation and the Cleveland delegation from New-York State held meetings to-day and organized their forces for the fight. The first to meet were the Cleveland men. They met in the big parlor of the Grand Pacific Hotel, which had been prettily decorated with flags. The walls of the room, of course, are plastered with portraits of Grover Cleveland. Over the door is a large sign of canvas, upon which is inscribed the words "New-York Delegation." These words cause a good deal of anguish of heart among such of the scale left of Clinton. He well-known livery-stable keeper of Clinton. He will known livery-stable keeper of Clinton. He so considered an expect driver, and said that at no time did he for the considered an expect driver, and said that at no time did he for considered an expect drivery, and said that at no time did he for considered an expect drivery, and said that at no time did he for the considered an expect drivery, and said that at no time did he for control of the scale he does had that at no time did he for drivery, and said that at no time did he for drivery and said that at no time did he for drivery and said that at no time did he for drivery and said that at no time did he for drivery and said that at no time did he for drivery and said that at no time like deed that a content of the control of the control of the good deal of anguish of heart among such of the Hill delegates from New-York as happen to enter the Grand Pacific Hotel, the lower lobby of which is also adorned with portraits of Cleveland alone. The chief organizer of the Syracuse convention, present at this first meeting of the contesting ment of an Executive Committee of eleven to organize the men for the work to be done. son, Colonel Robert Grier Monroe, Herman Ridder, Edward B. Whitney and R. D. Woodward, of New-York; Edward M. Shepard, of Brooklyn; William A. Beach, of Syracuse; William A Buffalo, and Frederick A. Fuller, jr.; of Jamestown. This committee met and appointed subcommittees to visit various State delegations and to urge the nomination of Mr. Cleveland.

MEETING OF THE HILL MEN. A little later the Hill delegates from New-York met in their fine room in the Auditorium Hotel. The meeting was attended by Edward Murphy, ir., and General Daniel M. Sickles as delegates atlarge, and by forty-eight district delegates. The chief delegates present were Richard Croker, W. Bourke Cockran, John R. Fellows, Robert B. Roosevelt, John Fox, De Lancey Nicoll and Henry D. Purroy, of New-York; George M. Beebe, of Monticello; Samuel J. Tilden, of Chatham; James H. Manning, of Albany; John Foley, of Saratoga Springs; Clinton Beckwith, of Herkimer, ex Mayor W. B. Kirk, of Syracuse; State Treasurer Danforth, Controller Campbell, Secretary of State Rice and Lieutenant-Governor William F. Sheehan. Speeches were made by Croker, Sheehan and Cockran, declaring that the delegation must go to work in a systematic manner for David B. Hill. As a result of the speeches the seventy-two delegates of New-York were parcelled out into groups with various duties to perform. One set of delegates was instructed to visit such and such hotels to have talks with such and such delegations of other States in favor of Mr. Hill's nomination. These various committees were so divided that the headquarters of all the State delegations were to be visited by some one of them.

These committees at once began their work, but they were not able to do much to-day, since a good many of the State headquarters have not yet been opened. Everywhere Hill shouters

Continued on Second page.

THROWN FROM THE DEADWOOD COACH AT A WILD WEST SHOW.

FATAL END OF AN AMATEUR PERFORMANCE AT STATEN ISLAND.

Edward W. Gould, a prominent member of the Staten Island Athletic Club] and a well-known stockbroker of this city, met with a tragic death yesterday afternoon while participating in an amateur "Wild West" show on the grounds of the Staten Island Athletic Club, at West New-Brighton. The club had arranged an extensive programme in which the members parts of Indians. scoute. There was a large and fashionable audience present, and the athletes in their different characters were from time to time applauded by their friends, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the afternoon until the "Deadwood Coach" scene was presented. The coach, which was drawn by four bronco horses, is the original "Deadwood Coach" owned by Buffale Bill. In this scene were represented the following characters: "Cayuga Jake," driver, Frederick Scott; "Rapid Transit;" outrider, Frank Ryder; 'The Old Settler," E. W. Gould; United States scout, Edward C. Twining; and passengers,

Elzer and Robert Powers. The "Deadwood Coach" made its appearance about 4 o'clock, and started on its journey around the track. It made the circuit without any mishap, but on the second time around it was attacked by Indians and it was at this time that the fatal accident happened. Mr. Gould in his top of the coach with his feet toward the driver. it toward the attacking Indians. The cowboys came to the rescue of the coach, when a stormy firing of rifles began. This frightened the broncos drawing the coach and these animals quickened their speed. As the coach was making a sharp turn at the east end of the grand stand it careened over and Mf. Scott and were the only persons top of the coach, were

Daniel Mahoney, William Hemmingway, George

to the ground. Mr. Gould struck on his head and the coach fell on top of him. His two sons, Edwin, jr., and David Gould, who were personating the characters of Indians, were riding by the coach at the time of the accident. They quickly sprang from their horses and went to the rescue of their father. Mr. Gould was soon rescued from beneath the coach and carried to the tennis court in the rear of the grand stand, where Dr. Frederick Barber, of Port Richmond, who was one of the cowboys, examined Mr. Gould and found that life was extinct. Mr. Gould's neck was broken, and his face was of a purplish color Dr. Barber said that death had probably been instantaneous.

When it became known that Mr. Gould had been killed much excitement prevailed. Mrs. Gould was seated in the grandstand; and when her husband was picked up and carried to the tennis court she fainted. Mrs. Charles D. Freeman, who was on the grandstand, also fainted. Mrs. Gould was placed in a carriage and taken to her home at Livingston, where she was informed of her husband's death. She then became hysterical and was attended by her family physician, Dr. Frederick Clark.

Alfred F. Camacho, chairman of the Managing Committee, directed that the audience be dis missed, and that the evening performance be deoff. Coroner Stephen D. Whitman, of Port Richmond, who is a member of the club, was on the grounds, and at once granted a permit for the removal of Mr. Gould's body to his home, In this estimate, of course, every advantage is His two young sons were nearly prostrated over their father's sad death.

Two explanations are given for the accident. One is that the kingbolt of the coach came out and caused the coach to overturn. Another is that all the persons on the inside of the coach were seated on the right hand side toward the grand stand, and that in making the sharp turn the coach fell over on account of the weight being on one side. Frederick Scott, the driver,

PROSPECTS FOR LOGGING IN MAINE.

Greenville, Me., June 18.-The prospects for the The chief organizer of the Syracuse convention, ex-Mayor William R. Grace, of New-York, was has been very dry, still comparatively few logs will be hung up. The Roach River drive of 13,000,000 delegation, and directed its proceedings. His was the master hand that provided for the appointof the Moose River drive of 50,000,000 feet will be gotten into the lake during the next week. In the members of this committee are E. Ellery Ander-son, Colonel Robert Grier Monroe, Herman Rid-though the "head" in Moosehend Lake is two feet less than usual, the contractors hope to work them through. Fourteen miles of Dead River is jammed full of logs, amounting to over 2,000,000 feet, which, unless there are unusually heavy freshets in the fall. Poucher, of Oswego; ex-State Treasurer Robert A. will remain there till next spring. The logs in the Maxwell, of Batavia; Franklin D. Locke, of Penobscot River are still running, with only a few hundred thousand feet hung up on Schoomnek Falls and other hard places. Thirty million feet have passed through Chesuncook Lake.

FOUR MURDERERS SAVED FROM A MOB BY RAIN.

Dallas, Tex., June 18.—Policeman W. H. Riddle was killed here yesterday by P. F. Miller, whom he at-tempred to arrest for living with a colored woman, in the evening a mob gathered, its purpose being the tynching of Heary Miller, murderer of Officer Brewer; C. F. Bouton, slayer of A. Tichener; Charles Heary, who killed one woman in Denver and another in Dallas, and Miller, the slayer of Officer Riddle. sheriff resisted them until about midnight, when a heavy rain came up and so thoroughly drenched them that they dispersed.

THE ALLEGED CAMDEN ANARCHISTS HELD. Camden, N. J., June 18.-The six Anarchists, Bernard Schlolfeldt, John Phanistein, Frank Deboldt, Richard Gratz, Jacob Miller and John Klutt, who wrecked the house of Mrs. schness yesterday, were each held under \$500 ball to-day. The bonds were furnished by other Germans, and were accepted by Justice Miller, there is an organization of Anarchists, which they be lieve may give more trouble. The people of Camden are much slarmed. They fear

A SCHOONER ASHORE ON GAY HEAD. Vineyard Haven, Mass., June 18.-Schooner Georgi-

etta of Hancock, Me., Captain Bickford, Jersey City for Boston, with pig iron, is ashore on Gay Head and is full of water. A tug and lighter have gone to her.

FRENCH FISHERMEN RESCUED ON THE BANKS. Gloucester, Mass., June 18.—Schooner Nellie M. Davis, June 11, picked up in a dory on Grand Banks and has landed here two French fishermen belonging in St. Pierre, who had been adrift from their vo